Bombay Gazette.

(Wednesday, November [illegible] 6.

Volume 27.) [illegible]ember 1379.

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

On Saturday the 11th January next,

At twelve o' Clock at noon,

Unless previously disposed of by private bargain,

THAT Valuable Estate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit-trees—the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MONACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay 25th September, 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

પેહલેનો ઘેર મેલે નહી વેચાશે તો જાહેર લીલાવ કરીને વેચશે * તેજ ળાવ પર શનીશર વારને દીને તા શીખ (૧૧) મી આવતી જાનેવારીહ્ય પોર ના કલાક (૧૨) ને અમલે મીલકત ફીમતી * ઉમીલકત ઘ ખતર જશદો ખરટ નીછે શીમજી મજબે ઘેર (૧) ઘણુંમોટું તોહ્ય તા મજબુત બાંધેલું અને તે ઘેર શારીતરહ્ય મરમત કીધેલું છે અને જગા ઘણી કેશાદ છે અને તબે લો તથા બાહારના ઘેરો તને લગ તાંછે અને બાગ (૧) છે તમબે આ શરે માત આંતાં (૧૫૧૧) શાડાપદ ર પાકે છે * અને આશરે [૨૧] એક બીશ વીઘાં જમીન છે * તેમબે કુવા [૭] શાત શારા પાણીના મોટા અ ને મજબુત પાકા બાંધેલા છે * તાળે મબે ઘણીએક તરેહ તરેહ તરેહના ઉમદા મેવાના જાડ તાળબંધરબે જગા તાળકની શ પાશની ફરતો દેવાલ ચુના તાં પથરથી પક્કી બાંધેલી છે *

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the increasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India, the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:

THOMAS KING,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA; 21st *February*, 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Copartnership of Messrs. BRUCE, BAZETT and Co. having expired, and Messrs. PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE, GEORGE SIMSON and JOHN CRAUFURD retiring from all Concerns of EAST INDIA AGENCY, the remaining Partners of the above named Firm RICHARD CAMPBELL BAZETT, and DAVID COLVIN, have associated with themselves in the management of that Establishment JOHN FARQUHAR late of Calcutta, WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service and JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, late of Bombay, by whom the business is continued under the Firm of BAZETT, FARQUHAR, CRAWFORD and Co.

No. 71, Old Broad Street London, 1st June 1816.

Advertisement.

To Be Let

AN Excellent Country Residence [illegible] consisting of [illegible] House [illegible] ing Hall, and 4 Bed-Rooms, a Gallery in front, back Compound, and every suitable out Office for a Family.

Rent 80 Rupees per Month, if taken for five or six Months.

Enquire of LIMJEE BHICKAJEE, Sons and Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1816.

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 30th *October*, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH OCTOBER 1816.

INFORMATION having been received of the death of Lieutenant James Hamilton Brown of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the Corps of Native Cavalry, on the 28th of April 1815, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to Order the following Promotion to take place in that Corps.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Robert White to be Lieutenant, in succession to James H. Brown deceased.—Date of Rank 29th April 1815.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.

Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 3d, Brig Minerva, Commander John Nairn, from the Mauritius.—Ditto 4th, Ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Heathorn, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Yeates,—Lieut. Noton, Bengal N. I.—Rowland Allport, Esq. F. M.—Mr. William Wren, F. M.

Ditto 5th, Ship Dadaley, Commander Joseph Saviguy, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—November 1st, the H. C's. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominiceti, to the Gulph of Cutch.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—November 1st, at Sans Souci, the Lady of George Brown Esq. of a Son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 30th May by special licence at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Revd. F. Newnham, George Lewis Newnham Esq. one of His Majesty's Commissioners of Liquidation at Paris to the Hon'ble Sarah Collingwood, Eldest Daughter of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.

DEATHS.—Lord Mauvers, Lord Meadowbank, Sir Robert Burnett.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1816.

The *Hannah* Captain Heathorn, arrived on Monday evening, from Liverpool;—she left that port on the 6th of July, and has brought despatches for Government, together with a small packet of letters for private individuals.

The *Lowjee Family* had arrived off Dover. The *Mary* had sailed and may [illegible] expected. The *Wel-* [illegible] also destined for [illegible] England about

[illegible] for Wotton Bassett, [illegible] Richards who re-

The [illegible] at Portsmouth on the 24th of June. The Lord Wellington, [illegible] sailed from the Downs on the same day.

The Princess Charlotte had perfectly recovered. The Duke of York had been ill but was better. Lord Exmouth arrived with his fleet at Portsmouth on the 26th of June.

It is with infinite concern we state that Mr. Sheridan was so ill that his life was despaired of. He was living on the 1st of July, but all hopes of his recovery were given up.

We are sorry to observe that the riots in England had not entirely subsided, and that commercial distress was considerable.

Our readers will perceive that the Duke of Wellington had arrived in England, and that a most serious plot had been detected at Paris. We are indebted to the great kindness of a friend for the loan of the Courier of the first of July, in which will be found some mention of this extraordinary affair but the paper, which contains, as we understand, the details of the business, we have not been able to procure.

Sir Henry Russel has taken his seat at the Privy Council.

The Marquis of Hertford has been sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

It is said that the Lord Advocate of Scotland is to succeed Lord Frederic Campbell as Lord Clerk Register.

Sir Thomas Thompson has lost his election for Rochester after a strong contest. Mr. Barnett was his opponent. Sir Thomas it is said is to be a Lord of the Admiralty and Sir Joseph Yorke is to succeed Sir T. Duckworth at Plymouth.

The bill for rendering the real estates, of persons dying indebted, liable, in default of personal assetts, for their simple contract debts has been thrown out in the Lords.

Major General Lord G. T. Beresford had in an action, against the Earl of Bective, for criminal conversation with Lady G. B. obtained a verdict of £10,000 damages.

Amongst the articles of private intelligence received by the Hannah, we are sorry to find mention of a suspension of payments on the 2d. July last, by the respectable Banking Establishment of Messrs. Bruce Simson and Co. of Bartholomew Lane, the leading partners of which were formerly many years resident in this settlement, where they had deservedly secured the confidence and esteem of society at large. It is satisfactory however to us to be able to state that there seems to exist a well founded hope of the Firm in question eventually satisfying all demands on it; and we have very sincere pleasure in adding that the concerns of the establishment in Bartholomew Lane are not in any degree whatever connected with those of the Establishments in Old Broad street or this place, in which some of the members of the former Firm were originally partners. The interests of the two last have always been perfectly distinct from those of the Banking House, and are not in consequence likely at all to suffer from the unfortunate event that it is now our painful duty to record.

A dreadful fire broke out in the native lines of the Ninth Regiment, at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, which from the dryness of the cadjans, in a few minutes destroyed half the houses of the Battalion. This melancholy accident was occasioned by a woman going out and leaving a light in her house, and we are concerned to relate, that three children were burnt to death and two sepoys scorched so dreadfully that their lives are despaired of.

The calamity has not ended here, for the fire raged so rapidly, that the men had not time to secure their property, and thus the savings of many years past services were all consumed in the unfortunate conflagration.

English Extracts,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY. 1.

The Duke of WELLINGTON arrived this morning. We are concerned to hear that an indisposition (which is however slight) renders a visit to Cheltenham advisable, and that this is the object of his Grace's visit to his native country.—

Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. The PRINCE REGENT will prorogue it in person.

We have inserted some further details of the execution, and written repentant confession of the five men executed on Friday at Ely. They acknowledge the justice of their sentence, and they hoped that their fate would be a warning to others against the commission of similar crimes.

Since writing the above, we find that Government

received this morning accounts both from Frome and Loughborough. At the former place an immense mob assembled, and repulsed the Yeomanry Cavalry, wounding the Commanding Officer, and two or three others, but were at last dispersed by them and a party of the Enniskillen Dragoons. At Loughborough, frames have been broken to a considerable amount.

Immediate measures, as we expected, are to be adopted against the Barbary Powers. Lord EXMOUTH, who arrived in town on Wednesday, and who has had daily conferences with the First Lord of the Admiralty, set off yesterday morning for Portsmouth, and will sail immediately with a squadron of frigates.

We have inserted in another part of our Paper a Letter from our usual Correspondent at Paris. We received at a late hour this morning an additional communication from him, which we give as we received it:—

(MOST IMPORTANT.)

"PARIS, HALF PAST 5, JUNE 27.

"A horrible plan was laid to blow up with gunpowder the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the superior officers of the British army now at Paris, as well as all the younger branches of the Royal Family who honored the illustrious Field-Marshal with their presence at his Ball and Supper given on Tuesday the 25th inst. on account of the Christening of the child of Mr. HARVEY ASTON. A number of persons are now in confinement, and important revelations are said already to be made. I hope to be able to apprise you of the full details by Saturday's post.

"Sir ROBERT WILSON has obtained permission to reside at the Hotel of his Lady during the time of her illness, which is supposed to be most serious. He is on *parole* not to quit his apartment, but his friends are allowed to see him."

The Royal Family, the KING excepted, honoured the Duke of WELLINGTON'S splendid ball on the 25th ult. with their company.

Marshal SUCHET has had a long private conference with the KING. He returns to active service.

MRS. JORDAN.—It is but too true we hear, that this excellent actress is no more. She died, on Monday last, at St. Cloud, in the vicinity of Paris. About nine months ago she went to France, but her health did not improve by the change; it gradually declined. In her letters to her friends in England, written early in the present year, she expresses, in the strongest terms, a presentiment that she should never see them more. The disease, however, which closed her eyes, and fixed in death those playful smiles which so long charmed the admiring world, was not connected with decline of strength or spirits. She was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, under which she suffered several days. The rupture of a blood-vessel in that region took place, and closed the scene.

[*The Courier*,—*July* 1,

VIENNA, JUNE 13.—The young Prince Francis Charles, son of Maria Louisa, whose education is prosecuted with particular care, makes a rapid progress. He expresses himself perfectly well in German, Italian, and French. His physiognomy has all the characteristic features of the house of Hapsburg Lorraine.

By the British brig of war, Onyx, from Vera Cruz, we have received accounts from Mexico to the 18th of March, which communicate the important event of the Provinces of Tobasco and Chiapa having also entered into the plan of Revolution, under a full determination to shake off the Spanish yoke. The appearance of the affairs of the Independents in that quarter is extremely favourable towards their ulterior object; frequent actions take place with various success, that they now begin to feel the effects of the aid and succour experienced from the people of the United States, who supply them with arms, men and other requisites by every means in their power. It was understood, that the Insurgents had taken the city of Orizava situated near Vera Cruz.

For several days past, a report has been current in the political circles, that the Earl of LIVERPOOL is about to resign his situation as First Lord of the Treasury, and he will be accompanied in his retirement by Mr. VANSITTART, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The retreat of the Earl of LIVERPOOL is occasioned, we understand, by his declining health; his Physicians having advised him to try the benefit of the Spa Waters.—We shall know, in a day or two, in what heterogeneous manner the new Administration is to be composed.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 29.

EMIGRATION.—There is not a week, scarcely a day, but a ship leaves some of the many harbours of Ireland with a cargo of men, women, and children. Tuesday se'nnight, the Report laid before the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle, of the number ready to sail for the Atlantic, amounted to *Sixteen Hundred!* Of these 500 sail from Dublin—upwards of 200 in one vessel from Newry—5 or 600 from Derry and Belfast, the exporting ports in this trade.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 28.

PARIS,—JUNE 19.

The arrival of the Duchess de Berri on Sunday, and the processions and fetes on the following day, drew forth the whole population of Paris; but yet a feeling of curiosity was evidently the only cause of this immense concourse—observations on her person and her dress were alone to be heard; no enthusiastic shouts beyond those excited by the Police itself. Upon this occasion, indeed, the whole people, from the Duke de Berri himself down to the lowest individual, appeared to have forgotten the common attentions due to a young and interesting Princess, exhibited to the public gaze under such embarrassing circumstances. The King sat uncovered, now and then forcing a smile. The Duchess d'Angouleme, seated by his side, was nearly concealed by a large parasol. The Royal Bride, whose dress was better adapted to the drawing-room than to the exposure of the streets of Paris, *nodded* to the people, while her husband sat in stupid silence, wholly inattentive to her. The whole had a mournful appearance; and, except the buz of curiosity, resembled the entrance of Louis XVI. on his forced return from Varennes, rather than the joyful fete, which the French Papers have described in such glowing colours. The National Guards lined the Boulevards and the streets through which the procession passed; &, upon taking up their ground had their arms examined afresh, which distrustful precaution gave a them not little discontent. Several arrests took place on both days, but especially on the night of the illumination.

There is a report in very general circulation here, although I can scarcely credit it, that Sir Rob. Wilson and his companions will not be liberated at the expiration of the three months; but, as I am not aware, that the *loi des suspects* extends to foreigners, I cannot conceive upon what pretence such a step could be taken.

There has been a fresh arrival of *Nains Jaunes* from Brussels within these few days. They are read with great avidity, and manuscript copies are taken of them without number, in spite of the vigilance of the Police. Notwithstanding the measures stated to have been taken for the removal of the French Refugees from that city, the mass of them are still tolerated, to the great displeasure of the Court. The King, on a recent occasion, did not address a single word to the Dutch Ambassador: and this he did in so significant a manner as to be remarked by all the Ministers present.

The new married couple slept the night before last in the Palace of the Thuilleries, and went last night to the Elysee Bourbon. At seven o'clock in the evening of the 17th (Monday), the King proceeded to the gallery of Diana, where about 30 tables were laid, and a brilliant company, amounting to upwards of 300, of the first circle was assembled. After the entertainment the King conversed with the Members of the Diplomatic Corps, particularly the Duke of Wellington. The King then re-conducted the Duchess of Berry to her carriage, and drove off with her. The company retired about eleven o'clock to the Duke of Wellington's, where a magnificent ball was given, which was prolonged to an advanced hour in the night.

It is generally believed, that Marshal SOULT, who had previously taken up his residence in this city at the White Lion Inn, embarked from hence in the William Henry, for Boston, in American on the 18th instant.—*Bristol Journal.*

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 25.

Last night the Catholic Question was brought under discussion in the House of Lords, and the result must be peculiarly satisfactory to the Catholic Body, as well as to every liberal considerate man in the Empire who wishes the success of that question. The majority of the Lords present were decidedly in favour of the motion. Thus, if the decision depended upon those who heard the debate, the Catholic cause would be triumphant. But the privilege of the Lords to determine upon a question, without hearing any thing of the argument as to its merits, turned the scale, and furnished a striking example of what Mr. MADOCKS observed at the Parliamentary Reform Meeting on Saturday last. After all, however, the Majority against the cause was only four, which is precisely the number that defeated the Catholic views about two years ago in the House of Commons, and upon which division that great and that good man, Mr. WHITBREAD, congratulated the Catholics. Therefore we say, that the Catholics, and all liberal men, have reason to triumph, especially considering the disparity of numbers on all former occasions, in this the Upper House of Parliament.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 22.

PARIS, JUNE 17th.

At four in the evening the King made his entry with the Duke and Duchess de Berri, and the Duchess D'Angouleme. All Paris was turned inside out, to view the new Duchess, and the day, which had been showery, cleared up in time, and rendered the scene amazingly brilliant. There was, however, none of those outrageous demonstrations of loyalty, of which *The Courier* serves up such regular dishes. All eyes were fixed upon the young Duchess; she appeared excessively fatigued, and pale as death; she is remarkably fair, with very light flaxen hair; she has fine eyes, but is by no means beautiful, not even pretty. Illuminations were general in the evening.

This morning such a scene of riot, tumult and confusion took place as is seldom witnessed. Six thousand tickets were issued for Notre Dame, which will not contain half the number. The tickets were given for different entrances, and numerous cases occurred, where a family of three persons had tickets for three different entrances. Three-fourths of those present could see nothing, and the rest were almost squeezed to death. In the grand Court of the Thuilleries the state carriages were all in waiting, of which three new ones belonged to the Duke de Berri; they were magnificent in the extreme, built by the celebrated Michalon; one was green and gold, another blue and gold, and the third white, each drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned; scarlet silk reins, and the coachmen and postillions in green and gold, even their whips were gilt. No favours were worn by any persons. At half-past eleven, the King and the bride and bridegroom, &c. started from Thuilleries, followed by a most brilliant *Cortege*. At half past twelve, the nuptial knot was tied, and at this moment all Paris is occupied in preparing for the fetes of the evening, and should any thing be observable that is not likely to find its way into the French Journals, you shall hear again from.

A CURIOUS SPECTATOR.

Eleven houses of respectability have stopped since Monday—one for $50,000l. It is the Wine and Spirit Trade, as we learn, which chiefly suffers in this unfortunate state of affairs.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 21.

Yesterday Ministers received official dispatches from his Excellency Sir JAMES LEITH, at Barbadoes, dated the 30th of April, containing the details of the insurrection which had been happily suppressed, and with the particulars of which the public are already acquainted. It is now discovered, that but for the premature breaking out of the insurrection on the 14th, instead of the 17th, (which it seems was the day fixed on), it would have been much more formidable than it proved to be.—There have been symptoms of insurrection both at Antigua & Guadaloupe, but they were seasonably suppressed, and every thing remained tranquil when the Flora sailed.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*June* 18.

THE COURIER,—JUNE 5.

The Paris Journals of the 2d of June bring nothing new this morning. On the 3d, the day of Pentecost, no Newspapers were to be published. The observance of religious cermonies continues to increase.

Our private letters however are more interesting. Talleyrand is said to have returned expressly for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the Duke of Berri, and that he will after repair to his retirement at Valency. But it is suspected that he has political views in his visit to the Metropolis. A partial change of the Ministry is much spoken of. The Minister of War, the Duke of Feltre, and the Minister of Police, De Caze, it is said, reproach each other for having by negligence suffered the insurrection at Grenoble to break out; and that, consequently, one of them must retire.

From various circumstances related, both in the Paris Journals, and in our private Letters from that city, we find that a bad spirit exists between the courts of the Thuilleries and of Stockholm. The friends of Buonaparté, who hate the Crown Prince of Sweden for having deserted their cause, lose no opportunity of contrasting his situation with that of the Bourbons when the question of legitimacy is started; and the Bourbons themselves, it is supposed, bear no good will to the Crown Prince, both on account of his illegitimacy, and of attempts he is said to have made two years ago to become the successor of Buonaparte on the Throne of France. Count Lagerbielke, Ambassador from Sweden to France, has been in Paris for a year past living as a private individual, not being received at Court, and he is now preparing to return to Sweden. A Paris Journal lately corrected the title the late King of Sweden now takes. It said that he had long been called Count Gottorp, and that hereafter he might again change his title. This circumstance has given rise to much speculation. The Crown Prince has for some time been alarmed, and has applied to Russia for protection. Russia has promised to support him, and will most certainly keep her word. We see at this day what she has gained by having protected the Kings of Poland. The Turkish Governors of Wallachia and Moldavia have long applied to Russia for protection. The Paris Journals received this morning mention the gracious reception at St. Petersburgh of Caerney Georges, the Chief from Servia. Russia has lately acquired Finland, and will most certainly protect the Crown Prince of Sweden, who must depend on her for support. His Royal Highness, therefore, is in no danger of losing the Crown he has in view, though its possession to him might be endangered had France and Sweden the entire disposal of it. In Sweden there is a strong party desirous of disputing his claims.

THE COURIER,—JUNE 8, 1816.

We regret to find, in answer to inquires this morning, that the Princess Charlotte has had a restless night, and is much the same as she was yesterday.

Two day's Paris Journals, being to the 6th, have arrived this morning. The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficulties in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany being visible. The Emperors of Austria, Russia, and the King of Prussia meet at Toplitz on the 15th of July. The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his Ministers to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it. Our private letters of the 5th from Paris, say, "The maintenance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the Councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers." The Paris news consists chiefly of account of religious ceremonies, and particulars respecting the marriage of the Duke of Berry, which will take place on the 17th.

The Bill for a new coinage was read a second time last night. During a short discussion, which took place upon it, Mr. Wellesley Pole said, that, in compliance with the advice of well-informed persons, he should recommend a coinage of gold pieces of the value of 20 shillings each. Pieces of this value were first made part of the coin of England during the Commonwealth. They were thin and broad.

WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. T. Daniel and Sons, of Bristol, received from Barbadoes, dated April 29.

"I have no doubt but you will have from your friends in the windward part of the Island, a circumstantial account of an insurrection of the Negroes in that part, which commenced on Easter night, the 4th instant, on the Thicket Estate of Lord Harewood, and three other plantations belonging to General Brathwaite, by setting fire to the canes, and on the following night, the greater part of St. Philip's, Christ Church and St. George's Parishes were in sames; many estates had not only their canes burned, but the buildings robbed and destroyed; fortunately very few whites were killed. The King's troops, and the militia of the adjacent parishes, were prompt in getting to the scene of desolation, and killed or took prisoners many of the insurgents. I am the only sufferer to the leeward; I had a field of canes (10 acres) burned on Monday night, the 15th, but whether by some of the insurgents driven from the windward, or by my own negroes, I have not been able to escertain; as none, of my own negroes absented themselves, I am inclined to think they were not concerned in it. The militia have been constantly doing duty ever since, and martial law was proclaimed on the 15th, and still continues: I hope the spirit of revolt is much suppressed. I understand that the reason given by the ringleaders for the revolt is, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had given them their freedom, and that it has been kept a secret, and withheld from them by their owners.

"This is the result of the Philanthropic Friends' exertions in Parliament, which, if persevered in, will ruin the West Indies.

"I remain, &c. WM. HINDS."

Extract of a letter received by Messrs. Brooke, Struth, and Rose, dated St. Vincent, April 25, 1816.

"Sixty-seven Sugar Estates are completely destroyed and burnt, at Barbadoes, and about 2000 of the negroes, &c. killed; but as they made little or no resistance to the troops, the loss of the latter has been only two or three men. The insurgents are not composed of negroes only, a white man was to be executed as yesterday. Happily they are now quelled, and tranquillity is said to be perfectly restored.

"The Ships in the harbour are filled with prisoners; Court-Martial are held here daily, and great numbers are regularly executed. The sooner our Islands generally are supplied with troops the better.

"The Registry Bill has a most alarming tendency on the minds of the Slaves, who think that it is only their Masters here that prevent their being free."

MORNING HERALD.—June 7, 1816.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 6.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Brougham rose to present a Petition from a person formerly resident in the Isle of France, whose name was Pierre Gambo Perreau. The Petition stated, that while this person was residing there, he was seized in the dead of the night, carried on board a vessel that was lying off the island, and brought to this country under close confinement. That when he arrived in this country he was still kept a prisoner for some time, upon an allowance of 5s. per day, and at last was set at liberty, being told, at the same time that he might, if he pleased, return to the Mauritius. During the whole of these harsh proceedings no charge whatever was exhibited against the Petitioner, and he remained entirely ignorant of the crime which was charged against him. He, (Mr. B.) had made several enquiries when the Petition was put into his hands, as to the truth of these atatements, because he very much doubted whether any Minister would be found capable of such tyranny and oppression as was set forth in this case, and though the person protested his perfect unconsciousness of offence, he must still presume that there were some grounds for this measure, and he hoped that they would now be stated by some of the Gentlemen opposite, to rescue the character of the Administration from this charge of a most wanton abuse of power.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that unfortunately there had been no arrival from the Isle of France for so long a period, that he should not be able to give a very full explanation upon this subject. The facts, however, which he should state to the House, would at least shew that there was a strong inducement for removing the person spoken of from that part of his Majesty's dominions. It had been an object with the Government to introduce the system of Slave Registry into the Mauritius some time ago. A measure of considerable difficulty, from the circumstance of the Island having very recently belonged to France, and being distinguished by its participation in the worst parts of the Slave Trade. A violent opposition to this proposal was made on the part of the white population, & apprehensions of a serious nature were excited in consequence. Just at this moment an agent arrived from France, bearing with him a commission from the returned Usurper, to take on himself the office of Governor, in the place of the person who had been appointed by the King. Finding that a strong popular feeling, amounting almost to insurrection, agitated the public mind, he endeavoured to turn it to the purposes of his own aggrandisement, and the state of things became alarming in the highest degree. To prevent further mischief, the Governor was advised to secure some of the persons most deeply implicated in thes proceedings, and as a British vessel was lying in the harbour, this person, who was known to be one of this description, was sent on board, and the vessel sailing soon after, he was brought to England. When he arrived here, there was not sufficient information to institute a prosecution against him, and according to his own wish he was set at liberty, and was to be sent back again. The Hon. Member then denied, on the authority of the Captain who brought this person over, that any part of the petition was true, which alleged severe treatment on the voyage; he was, in fact, treated with a great deal of liberality.

Mr. Baring observed, that even upon the Hon. Gentlemen's own statement, it was obvious that his person had been very severely treated, and no adequate cause shewn for any degree of punishment wharever. He thought the House ought to pay special attentions to petitions from our newly acquired islands; because they had at present nothing in the shape of a constitution, but the people were subjected to the arbitrary will of the Governors, and they had no security from oppression in equal laws, or established rules of government. He hoped this subject would be taken up early next Session, and that the islands would have constitutions of some kind given to them. He had no doubt an action would lie against the Governor in the present instance, for false imprisonment. He did not see that the registry of slaves was a question on which such alarming demonstrations were likely to arise, though it was not a trifling subject. He knew that in Trinidad, the Governor had ordered the whole property to be registered, which was but the precursor to some very heavy exactions on the people.

Sir S. Romilly thought the petitioner had been the object of a very unjustifiable proceeding, and the case was one of a very grave nature demanding the most anxious consideration of the House. He would ask what was the kind of opposition manifested against the Registry Bill? Was it by petitioning? If so, how could it be said that the island was in a state of insurrection on the subject. He would declare that it appeared to him, that the man had been persecuted, for there was nothing in the mistaken opposition of the white inhabitants, to a measure of humanity and justice, which could excuse the gross violation of the commonest rights of the subject.

Mr. Ponsonby said, if the man was charged with taking part in behalf of the agent of Buonaparté, why not try him on the spot, and save him the cruel necessity of a voyage to this country, from his house, his friends, and his interests.

Mr. Goulburn explained.

Mr. Brougham said, that whatever might be the actual crime of the petitioner, was unimportant in the present discussion; he would throw aside all considerations of this kind, and look alone to the proceedings which had taken place, and they were infamous. He was a man seized in his bed, and subject to the heavy punishment of a long confinement, and transportation before a trial had taken place, without even an intimation of the suspicions against him. Unless it could be shewn that the safety of the island was endangered by his remaining in it, to undergo the process of a trial, there could be no justification for sending him out of it. He would wish to know if such was the condition of all the subjects of this country in the conquered islands; there was another individual who had been dealt with in a similar

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manner, and it was time for the House to be upon the watch, or the most iniquitous proceedings might be carried on under the sanction of the British name.

Sir S. Romilly wished to ask, if the island was now in that condition, which would render it quite safe for the man to be sent back.

Mr. Abercrombie thought, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. G.) was bound to say, whether the Governor had, in his dispatches, represented the island to be in such a state as to render a suspension of all the laws necessary.

Mr. Brand thought a further investigation of this serious and important business should be made.

Mr. Goulburn stated, that the Governor was called upon to give further explanation.

After a few more observations from Mr. Brougham and Mr. Bennet,

Sir Samuel Romilly gave notice, that he should move for copies of the dispatches from the Governor of the Mauritius, respecting this business, on some time shortly.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

It is with extreme regret, that we have to announce the indisposition of the amiable and much beloved Princess Charlotte, so as to confine her to her chamber, at Camelford House Her Royal Highness, we are sorry to say, had been afflicted with a cold, for several days, past which prevented her from taking her favourite exercise, in an open carriage; and when she has gone, out, it has been in a chariot. She found herself rather worse on Wednesday, but having promised to attend the performance at the Hannover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, her name having been publicly announced as intending to be present, and being fearful of her absence being an injury to the charity, she very humanely determined on going although a considerable inconvenience to herself; and we lament to say it increased her cold. Her Royal Highness appeared extremely gratified, and much affected as the sublime performance of the sacred Oratorio of the Messiah, which she had not had an opportunity of hearing before: however at about the middle of the performence of the second part, she found her indisposition increase so much, together with the oppression from the heat of the room, that she was under the necessity of returning, and commanding her carriage; and although it was not expected that her Royal Highness would leave till the end of the performance of the Oratorio, the carriage was soon got in readiness, and she returned to Camelford House, accompanied by her Royal Consort.

Dr. Baillie and Mr. Walker were sent for and they have pronounced that her Royal Highness has a very bad cold accompanied with some fever; but it is gratifying for us to add that they are not apprehensive of the least danger. Her Royal Highness had a vein opened yesterday, in one her arms, enjoyed a good-deal of comfortable sleep, and was, in consequence much better.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ANATOMICAL LECTURES.

On Monday evening Mr. CARLISLE delivered a highly interesting and instructive Lecture, the second of his course. It contained a number of observations on comparative anatomy, illustrated by the skeletons of several animals, which Mr. Brookes had lent to the Academy for that purpose.

It is customary, Mr. Carlisle said, for those who treat on any science, to precede their elucidations by a history of the subject, its rise and progress, and an account of the persons who have principally distinguished themselves in the attainment of it. His learned Predecessor, Dr. William Hunter, had, however published an able and elegant work, which is now in the library of the Royal Academy, and by which the pursuit of that branch of a course of anatomy was on his part rendered unnecessary.

The Animal creation presents an immense series of beings linked together by gradual resemblances, and again divided into separate species by distinguishing marks. The names and classifications of animals have been reduced into order by modern Naturalists, and every thing has been done to render that study as intelligible and agreeable as possible, and to enable us to deliver our observations to posterity in the clearest and most certain manner. The immortal Linnæus formed a classification of animals, which surpasses the methods of any of his predecessors. At the head of the list he has placed *Man*, with this apposite admonition, *Nosce teipsum!*—know thyself! He then descends by a chain of gradual connection into the classification of the inferior animals. There is a marvellous connection between the parts of the animal creation. Even the art of chemistry, whose use is to decompose the parts of the bodies, confirms this affinity.

The organs of animal bodies are always in proportion to their wants; and exactly suited to the periods of their existence. Of his natural origin Man knows nothing, except such information as the idle fables of antiquity and the traditious of rude nations can afford him. The internal appearances of the earth, and petrifactions dug from its bowels, seem however, to confirm the Mosaic account of the creation, if, indeed, such confirmation be necessary. The habits and customs, but principally the dress of different nations have tended greatly to degenerate the human species. Of this the Chinese and others afford convincing proofs. Happily, however, the Greeks have preserved in their statues, the graceful and beautiful proportions of the human figure.

The bones of the human body are composed of two different combinations, an animal gluten, and a mineral substance. If a bone be steeped in vinegar, for instance, it loses its mineral quality, and becomes as soft and pliant as leather. If, on the contrary, is it put into the fire, the animal substance is consumed and the mineral, which is formed of lime fixed by phosphorus, remains.—In the skate and shark, the calcarious body is wanting, and their skeletons are therefore cartilaginous. In some animals, the bones are exterior, as is the case with crabs and lobsters, where the skeleton is merely a case, for the inclosure of the body.

The Learned Professor then explained, with great clearness, the usual division of the skeleton into the head, the neck, the trunk, and the limbs, which again are subdivided into inferior divisions. The head is composed of the *cranium*, or enclosure of the brain, and the bones of the face, including the teeth and lower jaw. The neck is a part of the spine, which is a long series of small bones, connected together so as to allow of a small motion between each other, in the form of the keel of a ship. This series of twenty-four bones is divided into *cervical vertebræ*, which are the seven next the skull, the *dorsal vertebræ* which are the twelve following, and the five *lumbar vertebræ*, which terminate the spine. The trunk is composed of the *thorax* and the ribs. The limbs are divided into superior and inferior extremities. The superior extremities contain the *scapula* or plate bone, the *clavicle*, or collar bone, the *humerus*, the *ulna radius*, the bones of the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and fingers. The inferior extremities contain the *osea innominata*, composed of the *os ilium*, *os pubis*, and *os ischium*, the *os sacrum* and *os coccygis*, the *femur*, the *patella*, the *tibia* and *fibula*, the bones of the *tarsus*, *metarsus*, and toes.

He next proceeded to notice various interesting peculiarities. The spine, he observed, is very variable in different animals, not only with respect to the number of bones, but with regard to their shape and connection. It is, however, remarkable, that the number of the cervical vertebræ, viz. seven, is invariably the same in all quadrupeds. The long neck of the Camel is composed of seven different pieces, while that of the Mole, which is scarcely distinguishable, is divided into the same number of vertebræ. The clavicle belongs to the upper extremities, as it affords a means of connection between them and the body in climbing animals. It is remarkable, that though a member or members may be wanting in some animals, yet the rudiments of the deficient parts are generally to be found, as for example, the Cassowary of Botany Bay has two small projections, resembling wings.

The strongest resemblance to the human skeleton is found in the skeletons of Monkeys and Apes. That of the Kangaroo of Botany Bay is another degree removed from the human. It has the clavicles, which are peculiar to climbing animals. Even in birds we see a striking-resemblance to the human skeleton. The first part at the wing is composed of one bone, like the humerus, the second part of two bones, resembling the ulna and radius, and which seem to have an action similar to those bones in pronation and supination. After these come a series of bones like the human hand. In birds, however, the number of cervical vertebræ is not restricted to seven.

There is another creature, whose internal structure, when examined, bears a strong resemblance to that of the human body; it is the common Tortoise. The spine, the ribs, the sternum, the clavicle, the pelvis, and the upper and lower extremities of that animal, are extremely like those parts in the human skeleton. When the animal is alive, the foot, like that of the camel, forms one soft pulpy mass, but when examined internally, it is found to correspond with the human foot in the number and [illegible] bones. Its fore-paw, to [illegible] so composed of parts resembling the [illegible] ulna, and radius.

The Seal and the Whale have strong resemblances to the human species. Within the webby membrane which terminates the body of the whale, is enclosed a structure exactly similar to the human lower extremities. These wonderful appearances are not easily accounted for, though there are others which may with little difficulty be explained. Such are the convoluted tushes of the Sus Babyrussa, which are evidently intended as a protection for the eyes. This animal lives in a country thick with spicy shrubs, which, were it not for those tushes which precede the eyes and strike off the shrubs, he would be continually in danger of being blinded.

A TALE.

From "*Bardouc; or, the Godtherd of Mount Taurus.*"

The Caliph Haroun-al-Raschild, who, as you know, was a great walker, was walking one evening in the streets of Bagdad, with his Grand Vizier, Giafar. The walk was finished, and the Caliph complained that he had not met with a single adventure that evening.

Behold, at the same instant he heard a sigh and a groan. He advanced to the side from whence they proceeded, and saw, by the light of the moon, a young man seated before the little shop of a shoemaker. The Caliph, addressing the young man, said, "Why dost thou weep?" and the young man replied, "What concerns thee, my joy or my tears, my pleasures or my pains? Was you the Caliph in person, you could not give me what I require to be happy."

The Caliph smiled, and said, "How does thou know? I am, perhaps, more powerful than you believe me; I am perhaps, an envoy of the Prophet, who may have sent me to succour and console thee."

"Ah! if you are an envoy of the Prophet," replied the young man, "that is another affair, and you ought to know, what you ask me; you ought to know that I am in love with the beautiful Ageli, who is the daughter of a poor shoemaker, like me, and that they refuse her me, because she has a father, a mother, brothers, uncles, cousins, whilst, as to me, I have none of all that. They say they cannot give their daughter to an *unknown*; a man without relations. In truth, Seigneur, I am come into the world, I know not how I was born, I know not where; I am the son of: I know not whom. The Prophet must have told you all that. A poor shoemaker found me one evening at his door, where without doubt, my mother had abandoned me. He brought me up, taught me his business, and dying, left me his stall. For six months, my Lord, I have been trying, without success, to discover who were the authors of my days; and yet I ought to have my share of brothers, uncles, or at least cousins, because all the world have."

The ingenuousness of the good Adib much amused the Caliph, who said to him, "Brothers? uncles? It may, perhaps, be sufficiently difficult to procure them; but, as to cousins, content thyself, I will procure them thee in all possible degrees."

The young man, well satisfied with this promise followed the Caliph, who conducted him into his palace, and caused him to be clothed in a rich costume.

When all that was done, the Caliph said to Giafar, "Behold, you are disgraced for eight days; I exile thee to one of my finest estates; and thou, Adib, I appoint thee my Grand Vizier; endeavour to fill this important function with fidelity and intelligence."—I will do all in my power," replied Adib, prostrating his face to the earth. "When the poor shoemaker, my adopted father, wished to teach me to make shoes, I did not even know how to thread a needle; 'But,' said he, 'courage my lad; with a little good-will and custom, a man learns all trades———."

The next day, the disgrace of Giafar was known at Court; he was accused on all sides; from all parts of the empire complaints arose against him: the Courtiers, those to whom he had done a little harm, those, above all, to whom he had done a great deal of good, came to congratulate the Caliph on this act of justice.

The Caliph, observing the baseness and cupidity of men, and how they calumniated virtues from which they had now nothing to hope or to fear, could not help saying to himself:

"Oh men! how contemptible ye are! and ye wish that kings should hold you in consideration! Those who know ye best, despise ye the most; those who trample ye under their feet, have nothing to reproach themselves with;—do we feel remorse when we tread on insects?"

This was not a philanthropic reflection; but let us not accuse the despots of the East, for the bad opinion they entertain of men: they judge from those by whom they are surrounded.

The new Vizier was soon surrounded with a great number of friends, as the old Vizier Giafar had been on the preceding evening. All that he said was sublime, all that he did was admirable, all that he desired was accomplished, all that he loved was amiable, all that he disliked was odious. "By Mahomet," said he, "'tis a thing altogether very pleasant! Yesterday, I was at the feet of all the world; to-day all the world are at my feet; yesterday, I made slippers; to-day it is who shall kiss mine."

On the very first evening of his nomination, he received a petition from one of the richest inhabitants of Bagdad, who called himself his relation, and entreated he would have the kindness to grant him, on account of that title, one of the first governments of the empire.

"Ah, ah!" said Adib, "behold then a relation: very well; the Caliph has kept his word; there is nothing like the good place of a Vizier to find out lost relations." He caused the solicitor to come to him, and said, "I wish to profit by the favour of the Caliph, in order to rise my family as high as possible: you say you are my relation! I am glad on your account as well as mine; but prove to me you are so; for it is the first time in my life that I ever heard talk of you, and our relationship."

Then the Solicitor proved that he had a great-grandfather named Adib, endued with much wit and virtue. "Was he rich and powerful?—Did he act a great part in the state?"—"A very fine part, my Lord; he was very rich, and consequently much considered."—"How many children did he leave?"—"Two."—"Were they married?"—"Yes, my Lord: they had each of them two boys, who married in their turn, and who had also two sons, in which number was, without doubt, your illustrious father."—"Oh, I do not doubt it; and I perfectly see you are acquainted with my illustrious genealogy: I have only one slight observation to make on what you have said; I ought to have partaken a little of the succession of this rich ancestor, and I have never received [illegible] of the younger branch, and [illegible]ubt, that it was formerly [illegible]ich, dear cousin, you are [illegible] of our grand-father must [illegible] a thousand purses; I [illegible] share."—"But, my [illegible] be acknowledged as my [illegible]n, I swear: five hundred [illegible]ousins."—"I cannot."—"[illegible] proof, to establish our relationship in a direct and positive manner: 't is a [illegible]; but to-morrow, by [illegible] you. I am only occupied for my family; it is but fair, then, that first of all my family should render me my due."

On the next day, the soliciting relation arrived early in the morning with the five hundred purses. Adib fell on his neck, names him his dear cousin an hundred times, and promises that within eight days he will give him the government of Khorassan. "Yes," said he, "I swear by Mahomet, that at that epoch you shall be governor, or I will lose my place of Grand Vizier."

The cousin went away, enchanted with this promise, and related his good fortune to all the world. He did not mention the five hundred purses he had given: persons who receive [illegible] promises, do not boast of all the [illegible] moreover, hope is a divinity which [illegible] nothing. He celebrated, above, [illegible] manner with which the Vizier [illegible] soon caused a crowd of [illegible] to come to light, as well germains, as the issue of germains, and even in the higher ranks of society.

He said to the second relation who presented himself, "Not the least doubt but we are relations, and even very near relations; I know all the titles of which you speak to me. Have you not understood, that our two grandfathers had a terrible law-suit together?"—"Yes, my Lord, I think I recollect it."—"That your's was wrong in that affair, is it not true? but as he was much richer than mine, he was right before the tribunal of the Cadi, and mine found himself totally ruined. I wish to revise the process; and observe, as I am more rich and powerful than you, I shall have my revenge, unless you prefer repairing, by a little sacrifice, this revolting injustice. The cause which my grandfather lost cost him four hundred purses; I am very willing to divide the difference. Give me only two hundred purses; I will forgive you the expense of law proceedings, and also the interest."

He said to another—"I very well recollect all you have said. Your titles are incontestible. You must have read, that one of my ancestors placed in the hands of yours the sum of an hundred thousand tomans, so much confidence had he in the probity of that relation who passed for the honestest man in Persia."—"Yes, my Lord, I perfectly remember that circumstance."—"You see clearly, that I have all the anecdotes at my fingers' end; but you are ignorant, perhaps, of what became of the hundred thousand tomans, deposited with your ancestor?"—"My Lord, I believe that ———" "You believe that, my dear cousin: but as to me, I am sure of that. I have never touched any thing of that deposit which you have no doubt inherited; therefore, I request you will restore me a sum which is so legitimately my due: thereby you will repair an injustice which, was it known, would tarnish the reputation of our family, who probably has never been suspected."

Adib accompanied those discourses with the handsomest promises, and swore to all his relations, that in eight days he would grant the places and dignities which might suit them, or lose his place of Grand Vizier.

In a short time, he found so great a number of cousins, that he was embarrassed: for to prove, it was now necessary to pay; and he found many who could not establish their claims. But he said to all those whose titles were not doubtful:—"You are rich, you acknowledge that our common ancestors, were always rich: it is manifest then that I must have experienced on your part a great injustice, because without the munificence of Caliph Haroun-al-Raschild, who knows how to distinguish merit in whatever situation he finds it, I should have been compelled to have begged my bread, or have laboured with the sweat of my brow.

Perhaps some reply might have been made to this argument; but as money was the best of all, in a few days, Adib saw himself the possessor of a considerable fortune.

Then he sent for the father of the beautiful Ageli, that he might order a pair of sandals. When the old shoemaker Rustaff learnt that he was chosen to have the honour of shoeing the Grand Vizier, he was ready to die with joy—so little is necessary to kill a man! He arrived at the Palace of the Vizier, dressed in his best clothes, and his head decorated with an entire new turban. He entered into the magnificent apartment, in which Adib was surrounded by nearly an hundred persons richly dressed, reclining on a sopha, and smoking aromatics. Rustaff trembled like a leaf agitated by the wind. He threw himself on his knees at the door of the apartment, and thus advanced to the feet of the Grand Vizier, whom he did not dare to look in the face, and who negligently tendered him his leg, without addressing to him a single word.

When Rustaff had taken measure for a pair of sandals, Adib spoke, and said, disguising his voice, "Thou hast a daughter, Rustaff?"—"Yes, magnificent Lord"—"Is she handsome?"—"Yes magnificent Lord, at your Highness's service."—"She loves, it is said, a young man named Adib—"Alas! my Lord!"—"Who is this Adib?"—"A bad subject, my Lord, a comical fellow, an idle fellow, who will be all his life the most miserable of shoemakers."—"I have, however, some desire that he should make me sandals."—"Ah! your Highness, how badly your magnificence will be shod!" "This Adib, of whom you speak so much evil, has he yet any other defects?"—"They are innumerable, my Lord; but should he be faultless, I could not give my daughter to a man without avowal, without relations!"—"Without relations! hold! raise thine eyes and look around thee; behold the relations of Adib."

Old Rustaff threw his eyes round the room with amazement; but when he saw so many great Lords assembled, and so magnificently dressed, he believed the Grand Vizier intended to mock him: trembling, he ventured to look at him, and recognized Adib. At this unforeseen meeting poor Rustaff fell backwards, and exclaimed, "Allah! Allah! I am dead!" This exclamation caused Adib and all the spectators to laugh—"No, no, Rustaff, thou art not dead," replied Adib, "thou art my father-in-law, if at last you find my family sufficiently numerous: Go then instantly and bring me your daughter; I will order the Cadi to come and celebrate the marriage in my palace. To-morrow, perhaps, it will be too late; for he who has relations to-day, may be without them to-morrow."

I will not paint the surprise and joy, of the beautiful Ageli—from the daughter of a poor shoemaker she was to become, all at once, the wife of the man she loved, and of a Grand Vizier! Her love and her vanity were equally gratified: and people who are not sufficiently sensible to know the enjoyments of love, are always sufficiently so to appreciate those of vanity.

The marriage was celebrated with a splendour worthy of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, to which the relations of the Grand Vizier were invited. Nothing, according to them, was more handsome in nature than the beautiful Ageli. They sang verses in her praise; she was compared to the Houris, and it was even doubted whether the Houris possessed so many charms.

With the incense lavished by the tenderness of relations, Adib also received his tribute of homage. He was the greatest of all the Grand Viziers who had hitherto held the reins of the State. He was the first Statesman in the world. They did not know which was to be most admired, the graces and subtlety of his wit, or the profoundness of his genius, and the extent of his knowledge. They then gratified him with the title of *Great*; they celebrated the glory of Adib the *Great*. Even old Rustaff was forgotten, and flattering poetry found means of rendering him of consequence: so much power has poetry! so ingenious is the affectation of relations, in such important circumstances!

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Whilst this interesting and numerous family abandoned themselves to the transports of such lively joy, and were delivering themselves up without reserve to the sweet inclinations of confidence and friendship—the Envoy of the Caliph was announced—all the relations doubted not but that this Envoy brought some magnificent present, their curiosity was on tiptoe. The messenger is introduced;—he advances with a grave step, draws a paper from his pocket, imposes silence on the assembly, and reads:—

"On the part of the Commander of the Faithful, the Great Haroun-al-Raschild!"—At these redoubtable words the guests prostrated their faces to the earth, and the Envoy continued:

"Me, Haroun-al-Raschid, representative of the Prophet; it has pleased me to name Adib my first Vizier, after having disgraced Giafar. To-day it pleaseth me to recal Giafar, and to disgrace Adib, with all his family. Let him abandon a post for which he was never made, and return to the dust, from which I drew him!"—After the reading of this thundering decree, the guests arose up, and looked at each other with astonishment and stupor. All their hopes were destroyed; they could not possess all those good places, upon which they had so confidently reckoned.

The disgrace of Adib drew after it that of his whole family. He had no longer any relations: all wished to disclaim him and in the twinkling of an eye, the banqueting-hall was deserted; there only remained the good Adib, who laughed, old Rustaff, who trembled, and the beautiful Ageli, who wept. Adib addressed them, laughing, and said, "You seem greatly astonished, my dear friends!—Just now, my palace was filled with relations, who celebrated my praise, and who loved me to infatuation; and now not one of them remains.—Fortune lent them me, and fortune resumes them—I was a *Vizier of circumstance, and I had relations of circumstance*; but, thanks to Mahomet, and my address, they have brought me others which will console me for their loss; are very numerous, and will not abandon me in need. Do you ask where are those good relations of whom I speak? In my coffers, my dear friends, in my coffers. I have at least two hundred thousand tomans, and these cousins are more solid than the others."

[*The British Press.*

ILLUSTRATIONS OF *WESTMINSTER ABBEY.*

High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
And mitred fathers, in long order go.

At the east end of the choir, and facing the beautiful pile of the seventh Henry, stands the chapel of St. Edward the confessor. By the enthusiastic admirers of antiquity, this chapel will be deemed even more interesting than that of Henry VII. having been the general burying-place of the English monarchs previously to the erection of the latter. Upon entering, the first object that commands reverence is the venerable shrine of the devout monarch to whom it is dedicated, whose body was removed here from the old church of his own building. This ancient monument is peculiarly entitled to attention, as it exhibits the joint devotion of three monarchs, and in part is more antique than the abbey itself. The great reputation of the pious Edward induced William the conqueror, who owed so much to his religious predilections, to adorn his tomb with a sumptuous shrine of gold and silver. When afterwards canonised by pope Alexander III. at the instance of Thomas-a-Becket, Henry the second thought fit to erect another; and, lastly, when the present magnificent structure was commenced by Henry III. upon the old foundation of Edward, a third was added to enclose his body, and the other two placed thereon. This last shrine, which was composed of various coloured stones, though now scarcely distinguishable, was the work of the same artists who executed the admirable pavement before the high altar in the choir. The stone-work is hollow within, and encloses a large chest, in which the remains of St. Edward are preserved. Soon after the coronation of James II. a part of this coffin having been broken, a person put his hand in, and drew, from underneath the shoulderbones, a crucifix, richly ornamented and enamelled, appended to a gold chain of twenty inches long. These reliques of ancient grandeur and superstition, which had thus lain interred for upwards of 606 years, were presented to king James, who, as a catholic, doubtless regarded them with infinite devotion. By his orders, the fractured chest was enclosed in another, made very strong and bound with iron; and thus the venerated dust is at present secured from unhallowed intrusion.

Notwithstanding the tenour of the pope's bull to the abbot Lawrence and the convent of Westminster, enjoining, that "the body of the blessed Edward be honoured here on earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven," historians are agreed in considering him a pious simpleton, whose monkish ideas of virtue and abstinence led to the subjugation of his country. His ungallant continence, as a married man (for, *nathlesse, tho' the kinge had a wyfe, he lived ev'rmore in chastite with his wyfe the queen, and so did the queen on her syde*), was either impotence or folly; and his filial affection was admirably displayed by the ordeal to which he subjected his mother, who, having made enemies of the churchmen, was charged with a breach of chastity. To prove her innocence, queen Emma undertook to walk over nine heated ploughshares, barefoot, and with her eyes cast upward; which task (according to the chronicle) she executed with safety, in the presence of the king her son. Thus, a conquest over the natural affections, "the tender ties, close twisted with the fibres of the heart," which, exercised in their purity, are friendly to virtue and good conduct, was made the test of devotion to that God who has implanted them in the bosom of man, to form the primary links of the firmly-organised chain which binds him to his fellow-creatures. His subjects, however, were indebted to Edward for something better than his example as a husband and as a son, since he compiled a body of laws from those of Ina, Ethelbert, and Alfred, to which the nation was long fondly attached, and which even now may be deemed the nucleus of the common law of England.

With Edward the confessor commenced the royal superstition of touching for the evil; which gift, the reward of *his* piety, was exercised with great gravity by all his successors to the reign of queen Anne. The Jacobites clung to this unanswerable proof of divine right while a Stuart remained; and scarcely more than half a century has expired since the historian, Carte, ruined the sale of his history of England by a sagacious note to prove the existence of this miraculous privilege in the pretender. The author of a book printed about the year 1720, thus acutely argues the point, for the honour of his country:—

"As king Edward the confessor was the first that cured this distemper, so from him it has descended as an hereditary miracle upon all his successors. To dispute the matter of fact, is to go to the excesses of scepticism, to deny our senses, and to be incredulous even to ridiculousness.—To attribute this supernatural privilege, *entailed* upon the English *crown*, to the strength of imagination, has little better colour than the other objection, which denies the fact: for infants, who have no apprehension of the case, who are under no prepossessions of expectation, not grown up to any force of fancy, are as frequently cured as others; which may be *proved* from Dr. Heylin, who was an eye-witness. '*I have seen*,' says he, "*some children brought before the king by the hanging sleeves, some hanging at their mothers' breasts, and others in the arms of their nurses, all cured without the help of serviceable imagination.*' Thus we see the kings of England are miraculously distinguished, not only from their subjects, but from all the princes of Christendom, except those of France, who have a share with them in this extraordinary privilege; for, as Laurentius reports, when Francis I. was prisoner in Spain, he cured abundance of people of this disease. *Thus far* Laurentius is *right*; but when, in compliment to Henry IV. to whom he was physician in ordinary,—when in compliment, I say, to this prince, he *appropriates* the miracle to the crown of France, he crosses upon *matter of fact*, and forfeits the character of impartiality. However, to be even with him, Dr. Tucker, in his treatise upon this subject, makes the kings of France cure this disease only in virtue of their alliance to the English blood! But, though these authors run into extremes, and strain too far for their respective patrons, yet 'tis certain the antiquity of the miracle lies on the English side; for, according to the French historians, Lewis the *Godly*, or, at most, Philip I, were the first French Princes that pretended to cure the King's evil. Now the ancientest of these lived near two hundred years after the death of our Edward the confessor*,"

If this kind of reasoning could satisfy in the beginning of the 18th century, it must be presumed unanswerable in the 19th; and, therefore, no sooner had the pope canonised the royal devotee, than the wealth of the kingdom seemed to flow to his shrine. Henry II, set the first example himself, but somewhat suspiciously, as he afterwards made use of the jewels and treasure offered here, to defray the charges of an expedition to France. A lamp was kept continually burning before this shrine, on one side of which stood an image of the blessed virgin, wrought in silver, which, with two jewels of immense value, was presented by Eleanor, the queen of the aforesaid Henry. On the other side stood an image of the virgin in ivory, presented by Thomas-a-Becket. Here also Edward I. offered the Scotch regalia and chair; and his son, Alphonso, the golden coronet and other jewels of Llewellyn Prince of Wales. The tomb itself was said to work miracles; and the three small niches, separated by serpentine columns, which support the arches, are reported to have been made for the conveniency and repose of the sick and infirm who came hither for relief. How mournful the contemplation of human credulity!—how more than mournful the sinister use that has been made of it! Possibly, however, these are not precisely the feelings which should be indulged in this awe-inspiring place. Some kind of complacent sympathy may be felt for the honest, if mistaken, devotion of the many a "contrite heart and pure" which has heaved before this ancient tomb; some kind of allowance made for the half-deceiving, half-deceived, order of men who shared in, & profited by, their simplicity. There is something peculiarly impressive in the associations suggested by high antiquity in every instance, but certainly it exhibits itself in no form half so striking as in the monuments of mortality and devotion. We are led, as it were into a more intimate understanding of that strong aspiration after "another and a better world," which the great author of nature has infused into the human soul. Seven centuries and a half have now passed away since the entombing of this saintly Saxon (A. D. 1065), and during that interval, what a multiplicity of religious hopes and fears, exhibited, alas! in all the shades of reciprocal persecution and endurance, have signalised the little spot of earth called England! How many does she still display; but, thank Heaven! without being either honoured or disgraced by martyrdom, nor, it is to be hoped, with any desire to inflict it.

QUEEN EDITHA.

On the north side of the tomb of Edward the confessor, lies interred his once peculiarly-situated queen and wife, Editha, the pious daughter of the treacherous Godwin, earl of Kent. This lady lived long enough to witness many of the unhappy consequences of her husband's too-engrossing sanctity, in the rapine and devastation of the conquest. She was, however, treated by the iron-hearted William with great reverence, although the sister of Harold, being allowed an apartment in the king's palace at Winchester, where she died, and received, by his express order, royal exequies, but no monument.

QUEEN MATILDA, THE GOOD.

Near the remains of Editha lie those of Matilda, or Maud, surnamed the Good, the queen of Henry I. This union the native English hailed with rapture, as a kind of restoration of the ancient line, Matilda being the daughter of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, by a Saxon princess, the sister of, and next in blood to, Edgar Atheling, generally considered by the English as the rightful heir to the crown. Matilda was intended for a nun, but a dispensation was obtained for this politic marriage. The high character of this princess was a favorite theme with all the monkish writers, and one of them says, "a whole day would not suffice to enumerate her virtues." In imitation of the humility of the Saviour, Matilda used to wash the feet of the poor, and, what still better, she delighted to relieve their distresses. That she was devout cannot be doubted, when the authors of her panegyric are recollected; and that she was charitable, the foundation of two hospitals, the revenues of which still remain, are a sufficient testimony. To these she joined other labours of great public utility, such as the formation of roads and the building of bridges—as, for instance, one over the Lea, at Stratford. This esteemed princess died A. D. 1118, without receiving the memorial of a tomb; but part of a Latin epitaph on her still remains, and has been Englished in a manner which, although unpolished, displays both taste and feeling.

Beauty nor made her vain, nor sceptres proud,
Nor titles taught to scorn the meaner crowd;
Supreme humility was awful grace,
And her chief charms, a *bashfulness of face.*

[*The British Press.*

* As, by several symptoms, both at home and abroad, of the temper and disposition of the nineteenth century, a revival of this dispute seems by no means unlikely, we would humbly suggest, that the pretensions of the two crowns be amicably settled by Walter Scott, Esq. on the behalf of his royal highness the prince regent, and by the marquis de Chateaubriand on that of Louis XVIII. There is not a man in the University of Oxford, since the *extinction of the Stuarts*, who will doubt the succesion of the first to the privileges of the confessor; and, as to the second, he was regularly entitled to the imperishable proceeds of the Quinzy of St. Louis.

Poetry.

TO ——.

There is an eye whose shaded light
A liquid lustre throws;
There is a cheek whose softened white
Would shame the gaudy rose.

The pert, the bright black sparkling eye,
The brow of mirth may grace;
And Health may lend its deepest dye,
To deck a rustic's face.

But 'tis not there that Love would seek
For Feeling's fav'rite shrine;
Oh! no! 'tis in thy pure pale cheek,
And in such eyes as thine.

The ETTRICK GARLAND; being two excellent new Songs said to be written by Walter Scott on THE LIFTING OF THE BANNER of the HOUSE of BUCCLEUCH, at the great foot-ball match on Carterhaugh, Dec. 5, 1815.

THE LIFTING OF THE BANNER.

From the brown crest of Newark its summons extending,
Our signal is waving in smoke and in flame;
And each forester blithe from his mountain descending
Bounds light o'er the heather to join in the game.

CHORUS.

Then up with the banner, let forest winds fan her,
She has blazed over Ettrick eight ages and more;
In sport we'll attend her, in battle defend her,
With heart and with hand, like our fathers before.

When the Southern invader spread waste and disorder,
At the glance of her crescents he paused and withdrew;
For around them were marshall'd the pride of the Border,
The Flowers of the Forest, the hands of Buccleuch.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

A stripling's weak hand to our revel has borne her,
No mail-glove has grasp'd her, no spearmen surround;
But ere a bold foeman should scathe or should scorn her,
A thousand true hearts would be cold on the ground.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

We forget each contention of civil dissension,
And hail, like our brethren, Home, Douglas, and Car;
And Elliot and Pringle in pastime shall mingle,
As welcome in peace as their fathers in war.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

Then strip lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather,
And if, by mischance, you should happen to fall,
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,
And life is itself but a game at foot-ball.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

And when it is over, we'll drink a blythe measure,
To each laird and each lady that witness'd our fun,
And to every blythe heart that took part in our pleasure,
To the lads that have lost and the lads that have won.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

May the Forest still flourish, both Borough and Landward,
From the hall of the Peer to the herd's ingle-nook;
And huzza! my brave hearts, for BUCCLEUCH and his standard,
For the King and the Country, the Clan and the Duke.
Then up with the Banner, &c.

QUOTH THE SHERIFF OF THE FOREST.

Abbotsford, Dec. 1, 1815.

TO THE ANCIENT BANNER OF THE HOUSE OF BUCCLEUCH.

And hast thou here, like Hermit grey,
Thy mystic characters unroll'd,
O'er peaceful revellers to play,
Thou Emblem of the days of old;
Or comest thou with the veteran's smile,
Who deems his day of conquest fled,
Yet loves to view the bloodless toil
Of sons whose sires he often led?

Nor such thy peaceable intent,
When over border-waste and wood,
On foray and achievement bent,
Like eagle on the path of blood.
Symbol to ancient valour dear,
Much has been dared and done for thee:—
I almost weep to see thee here,
And deem thee raised in mockery,

But no—familiar to the brave,
'Twas thine they gleaming moon and star
Above their manly sports to wave,
As free as in the field of war.
To thee the faithful clans-man's shout,
In revel as in rage was dear;
The more beloved in festal rout,
The better fenced when foes were near.

I love thee for the olden day,
The iron age of hardihood;
The rather that thou led'st the way
To peace and joy, through paths of blood;
For were it not the deeds of weir,
When thou wert foremost in the fray,
We had not been assembled here,
Rejoicing in a father's sway.

And e'en the days ourselves have known
Alike the moral truth impress,—
Valour and constancy alone
Can purchase peace and happiness.
Then hail, Memorial of the brave,
The Liegeman's pride, the Border's awe;
May thy grey pennon never wave
On sterner field than Carterhaugh.

QUOTH THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Altrive Lake, Dec. 1, 1815.

[*The Courier,—December 6*

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